

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

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## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—  
REZEE.GLOBE THEATRE, 72 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAIN-  
MENT, AC.—DAY AND NIGHT.—KING.BOOTH'S THEATRE, 324 St. between 5th and 6th ave.—  
OTHELLO.WOODS' MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 5th st.—Perform-  
ances every afternoon and evening.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE DRAMA OF  
HORIZON.NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE SPECTACLE OF  
THE BLACK COOL.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—  
DIEB.FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE (Theatre Francaise).—  
JANE EYRE, &c.LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 72 Broadway.—THE LOAN  
OF A LOVE—LINDA SKETCHES—DAVID'S LOVE.NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 45 Bowery.—GERMAN  
OPERA—BARRE OF SEVILLE.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 5th and 2nd sts.—  
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—ON HAND—SUDEN  
CHICKEN.CHICKERING HALL, Fourteenth street.—SHAKESPEARE  
EXHIBITION.MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—  
RIP VAN WINKLE.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 95 Broadway.—  
NORNO MINSTRELS, FARRIS, BURLINGAME, &c.TONY PASTORS' OPERA HOUSE, 301 Bowery.—VARI-  
ETY ENTERTAINMENT.THEATRE COMIQUE, 64 Broadway.—COMIC VOCAL-  
ISTS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 224 St. between 6th  
and 7th ave.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S AND  
HOOLEY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN  
THE RING, ACROBATS, &c.DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 74 Broadway.—  
SCIENCE AND ART.

## QUADRUPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, March 28, 1871.

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A STORMY MARCH we have had this year. According to the adage, because he came in gentle as a lamb, he is going out like a roaring lion. Yesterday, with its clouds, rain, snow squalls and high winds along the Hudson, was as complete an old-fashioned, boisterous and unsettled March day as we have had in these parts since the laying of the foundation of the new Court House or the death of Aaron Burr.

BRIGHTON YOUNG is the shrewdest rebel we have had yet. He now circumvents the workings of the United States Circuit Court in his neighborhood by refusing to pay the jurors. By some distorted legislation it seems the United States Treasury pays the expenses of the Territorial Legislature, with the understanding that the Territorial Legislature shall pay the expenses of the United States courts in the Territory. Naturally enough, as these courts are the deadliest enemies that Brighton has, he finds it convenient to be without funds to pay the jurors, especially as these latter have been instrumental heretofore mainly in deciding some very important points against him. If he could secure a jury to suit himself (and he insists that the selection of jurors in these courts belongs legally to him) we doubt not Brighton will see that they are paid—always provided that they render verdicts according to the evidence and on their oaths as jurors suitable to the interests of Brighton—and doubtless they will.

## St. Domingo—Disruption of the Republican Party and Prospect for the Democrats.

The able speech of Mr. Sumner in the Senate yesterday on the St. Domingo question, which we publish in another part of the paper, may not be exactly the last nail in the coffin of General Grant's administration and the radical party, though it will go far to seal the fate of one or both. Rarely has there been delivered in the halls of Congress a speech marked with as much ability or carrying more important political consequences in its train. Though a long one, it is terse, argumentative, statesmanlike and confined to the subject embraced in the resolution submitted by the Senator. He does not discuss the general question of annexation or others bearing upon the merits of that, and only makes a few incidental remarks to show that he is not favorable to the scheme, but he attacks the administration in the severest manner for usurpation of power and unlawful employment of the forces of the United States in a foreign country and to uphold a foreign usurper. He proves by incontrovertible evidence—and that taken mostly from the official acts and records of the government—that the President has, in the language of the resolution, without excuse or apology for interference, resorted to belligerent intervention and acts of war on the coasts of the island of St. Domingo after the failure of the Dominican treaty in the Senate, and that this was unauthorized violence, utterly without support in law or reason, and proceeded directly from that kingly prerogative which is disowned by the constitution of the United States. In fact, Mr. Sumner makes out a case for impeachment of a much more serious nature than that worked up against President Johnson. There need be no fear that General Grant will be impeached, however, except in a political sense, and no one desires to see him brought to trial in any other way; for his errors, grave as they may have been, arise from his ignorance of public affairs, his military education and the mischievous influences around him, more than from lack of patriotism or desire to be a usurper.

The evidence adduced by Mr. Sumner corroborates what our correspondent with the St. Domingo Commission stated as to the usurpation, tyranny and precarious condition of the Baer government and the armed intervention of the United States to keep Baer in power. Indeed, it is doubtful if the Commissioners will venture to deny this, favorable as may be their report for annexation, and much as they may desire to help General Grant out of this St. Domingo dilemma. Mr. Sumner might have used stronger arguments against annexation, though he could hardly have made more forcible ones against the conduct of the administration, had he not been trammelled by his negro sympathies. No American unbiased by radical negroism and blessed with common sense could desire the incorporation into our political and social life of such a debased and semi-barbarous population as that of St. Domingo. The annexation of that island, or the Dominican portion of it, could not, for many reasons, be of any advantage to the United States. It would lead, in all probability, to a "dance of blood," to use Mr. Sumner's graphic expression, and to a great cost. The native people could not be brought to cultivate the soil to much profit, the whites of our own race could not till the earth under a burning tropical sun, the immigration of colored races would hardly be practicable, and if practicable, whether of Chinese or others, they would not be a desirable element in our social and political life. No; St. Domingo would be an utter failure in our hands, and the American people would become so disgusted with the experiment that they would turn their faces against any tropical acquisition, however valuable, for a long time to come. Yet we have a destiny to fulfill to the southward of our present limits. But let us begin with the countries on our border or that lie near to us—with Mexico, that is so rich, or with Cuba, which has a vast production, large commerce, great cities, railroads, telegraphs and all the elements of civilization. Let us not commence at a distance and on the outer verge of the Antilles to take in a wilderness and a race of negroes that are fast going back to barbarism. The scheme of annexing St. Domingo is visionary and impolitic every way, and must be unpopular with the people of the United States. General Grant has made a serious mistake in this matter and one that is doing much to break up the republican party.

We have been disposed to sustain General Grant on account of the services he rendered the country in the war, and believing he was honest, having hope at the same time that with experience he would show some capacity for statesmanship; but he has failed, and we see little else but blunders both in our domestic and foreign affairs. Public sentiment in every direction, and even in New England, the stronghold of radical republicanism, is turning against him. At the very time the tide of public opinion was thus turning, as clearly shown by the elections, the President quarrelled and attempted to whip into his measures Mr. Sumner, the foremost man in the Senate and one of the oldest and most efficient men that built up the party which put him in the White House. We see the immediate result, though we have not yet seen all the consequences of this mistake. Then look at the wretched failure of the administration policy toward the South. The people of that section showed such a ready disposition to repair the damages of the war, and to make the best of the astounding social, political and industrial revolution they had passed through, that within a year or two they raised again hundreds of millions worth of surplus produce. Their peaceful industry and energy under such circumstances were astonishing and called forth the admiration of the world. But the administration kept its heavy hand still on this people, refused them amnesty or encouragement, and indirectly fomented disorder to serve a base political purpose. Whatever Ku Klux crimes there may be in the South—and we have no doubt they are greatly exaggerated for political effect in the North—have resulted from the miserable and heartless policy of the administration and the radical party. If we look at the financial administration and measures of the government we see nothing but blunders; no statesmanship, and every act directed to the one end of sustaining the New England

policy of protection. The whole financial policy has been contracted, sectional, to favor the few and to burden the many. General Grant's administration through all its course is now weighed in the balance and is found wanting. Though the masses of our people are conservative and slow to move they are fast coming to this conclusion.

If the democrats be wise they may profit by the failures and mistakes of the administration and the radicals. Never had a great party a finer opportunity. Let them ignore the old, dead issues of the past, accept without reserve the changes effected by the war and in the constitution, advocate reduction of taxation to the lowest point, cut down the extravagant expenditures that remain as remnants of the war and give the country that grand position among the nations of the world that belongs to it, and there will be a fair prospect open for the next Presidency. The people anxiously look for a restoration of the good old times when they had an economical government, when local institutions and liberty were respected, when military rule was never thought of or bayoneted seen at the polls. The democrats have been a powerful party, and governed well. The people seem disposed to try them again. The radicals never comprehended the true theory of our government. Even the cohesive power of the public Treasury cannot hold them together any longer. The democrats have the prize within their reach if they know how to use their opportunity.

## Impending Triumph of the Rouge Rebellion in France.

There has been no compromise between the Paris insurgents and the government of M. Thiers, simply because the latter is not strong enough to make one. In the French capital the Mountain has everything its own way; in Lyons the regular authorities have been ousted and the Communists installed, without bloodshed and apparently with hardly any show of resistance. Stabbed to the heart by the very men who clamored loudest for it when the iron hand of Napoleon crushed freedom and sedition alike, constitutional liberty in France, nay, republicanism itself, gasps feebly its last breath, sinking pitiously and ignominiously. More and more melancholy grows the French news, which we publish daily, and this morning's is the saddest thus far received. But a few weeks ago M. Thiers was installed into office by an overwhelming majority, and, to all appearances, had the support of the masses. To-day we read that Versailles his government is regarded as defunct; that threats are made that if he does not resign he will be removed, and that rumor has it that the Duc d'Aumale will be his successor. The charge against Thiers is inaction, to which he replies that when he has one hundred thousand troops which he can trust he will inaugurate coercive measures against the insurgents. Can the Duc d'Aumale say anything else? Does he possess the confidence of the French soldiers to a greater extent than M. Thiers? It is very doubtful if he does, to say the least. The French soldier of to-day knows MacMahon, Canrobert, Bazaine and De Palikao, but what does he know about the Duc d'Aumale? Twenty-three years of Napoleonic rule may have disgusted the French with the Bonapartes, but it has almost obliterated the Orleans princes from their memory. At any rate, there is absolutely less enthusiasm for any of the Orleans princes at the present moment than there was for M. Thiers two months ago. What chance, then, has the proposed new head of the French government against the organized canaille of Paris, when the probabilities are strong that the army assembled at Versailles has no more confidence in him than it has in Thiers?

By a kind of mutual, though unexpressed, understanding the Versailles authorities and the leaders of the Paris insurgents have avoided a conflict since the brief struggle at Montmartre. It is clear, however, that the situation in France must have a decided change before many days have passed. The National Assembly cannot afford to delay action, for every day which sees the insurgents practically unopposed strengthens them and weakens their opponents. Time in which to tamper with the troops is what the "reds" desire, and that is precisely what they are getting. But a few days ago Admiral Saisset commanded a large force of "men of order." On Sunday they deserted him and he was forced to seek refuge in Versailles, leaving Paris in disguise. It is impossible to remain blind to the significance of this fact; for it embodies all the dangers and destroys all the hopes entertained for the immediate future of France. Our special despatches from Paris and Versailles tell no exaggerated story of triumphant insurgents and a tottering government. They are merely truthful and impartial narratives of current events, and, if the picture they present is a sad one, it is simply because the man of iron will and of prompt action has not yet appeared to sweep out of existence the imbecility installed at Versailles and the mob violence and disorder rampant in Paris.

THE FIVE MILLION DOLLAR SUIT of Fisk against Vanderbilt was settled by Judge Barnard yesterday in a way that brought tears to the eyes of the militiamen of many tides. The case was dismissed without costs. Daniel Drew, the tamed lion of railway litigations, who used to astonish courts with the grandeur of his law suits, figured in this case yesterday only as a witness, the glory of his lehabod as principal having departed; but even as a witness the old man shone resplendently. He was as exact and careful in forgetting just how things were, and in not knowing just how certain things happened, and in not thinking that it happened just so, as if the glory of former days had returned again and he was testifying at one of his own litigations. Judge Barnard rendered a very clear decision upon the case and dismissed Messrs. Fisk and Gould with fees in their ears, while Commodore Vanderbilt was made light-hearted as a lark, even amid the acute agonies of rheumatism.

THE METHODISTIC CANTWELLS are still discussing the overwhelming horrors of dancing and the dreadful villany of theatre-going; but we notice they are becoming more conservative and indulgent upon these points. Probably they have been looking around the city since their last meeting and know better how it is themselves.

## The Paris Elections.

Our news of this morning shows that the elections which have just taken place in Paris have resulted in favor of the communists. The mob has triumphed; but how could it be otherwise? The French people are so sensitive to the dominant influences of the moment that want of fixedness of purpose is about the only thing French elections teach us. So long as Napoleon remained in Paris every fresh election—and he could not possibly have injured himself by multiplying their number—only proved how strong he was. He might have had one every month, and each monthly election would have encouraged him to go on as the unquestioned chief of the French nation. Sedan made Napoleon a prisoner; and the French people did all they could to make themselves ridiculous by endorsing the policy of an upstart government. The upstart government failed, and France gave for once in many years a really sensible vote, which made the present National Assembly and the government of M. Thiers. The roughs of Paris have risen against the government, despised the voice of France, ordered new elections, controlled them, made them serve their purpose; and the world is asked to look on and admire the wisdom of what is called in Paris popular election. Popular election has always been with us the best possible means of testing the community and of arriving at a satisfactory issue, although we have never forgotten that the *populi* on one occasion cried out for the blood of Jesus of Nazareth; but if popular election, as we now see it in Paris, is to give the world nothing better than perpetual revolution, we shall not be sorry to see it consigned to the tomb of all the Capulets. In a word, if the voice of France is to be ignored by the will of a Paris mob—the men of the gutter—and if the hope of France is to centre in a charlatan like Garibaldi, we have only to say we are done with France and almost done with popular election. Let New Yorkers, let the American people, think of it. If, after every election, it was in the power of the dissatisfied to order a new election and to import at the same time a foreign general to keep order, how should we like it? If in 1872 General Grant should not be the favorite candidate at the ballot box, and the authorities in Washington should order a fresh election, and should at the same time import some prominent foreigner to secure order in the crisis, would not the American people become the laughing stock of the world? The supposition can never be a possibility. The American people are made of different stuff. But the supposition explains the condition of France and reveals the character of the men who seek to impose upon their own nation and people all the horrors and sorrows of anarchy in addition to all the horrors and sorrows of a crushing national defeat. Pity it is that France should be killed by her own children.

## Bonaparte's Visit to Windsor Castle.

The Emperor Napoleon the Third visited Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle yesterday. His Majesty enjoyed a cordial reception from the sovereign of Great Britain. The Queen met the exiled dynast of France in the same spirit of friendly hospitality with which she received him when he was lodged in Buckingham Palace some few years since, her peer in the power and force of royalism, a faithful ally, a personal acquaintance and valued friend. The encouraging smile of genuine English society radiated from the Queen to her people. A very large crowd assembled in the castle grounds, the populace cheering Napoleon enthusiastically. Lord Stanley delivered an address of welcome to the Emperor. The children of Marshal Canrobert were present, living mementos of the rugged allied victories of the Crimea and of the French brilliancy of Magenta and Solferino. The Emperor remained in the company of her Majesty and the members of her family during an hour.

The bitter memories of Waterloo were thus effaced. Napoleon the First, when he set out from Paris for the Russian campaign said: "My first grand bulletin will be written from Moscow; my next from Buckingham Palace." These words gave expression to a brilliant idea, which embraced India in its sparkle, and emitted a faint yet genial twinkle of the approaching dawn of a healthier era of regulated democracy in Europe. The star has been veiled by clouds. It is not extinguished. Queen Victoria acknowledges its persistency; its eternity. Her conversation with Napoleon Bonaparte at Windsor yesterday may have been—most likely was—of far more importance to the future of the peoples of Europe than that which transpired between the great Napoleon and the Czar of Russia on the raft at Tilsit. The circumstances of the present hour are more encouraging for the civilizations of the world than those which attended the former, although they are apparently sad for Napoleon. They have, perhaps, terminated the reign of throne force in the Old World, and sanctified the age of popular reform, untroubled by the gleam of the sword of victorious Germany, but warned by the lurid glare of the fusillades of Paris in insurrection against the Paris of the revolutions. M. Thiers' principle of government may have been discussed; his fearful illustration of "The Last Cart to the Guillotine" glanced at. Most important results may ensue from this visit of Napoleon to Victoria. They may inure to the benefit of the Prince Imperial. His Highness may return to power in France. Queen Victoria has another daughter to marry. The Princess Beatrice is just one year younger than the Prince Imperial. A family union of the two thrones by a royal marriage of the Bonaparte and Guelph might restore peace, prosperity, and financial and commercial confidence to France, and produce a healthy continental equilibrium poised against the weight and influence of consolidated Germany, speaking from the throne of Charlemagne in Berlin. We live in an age of wonders.

GOLD 110½.—The stubbornness of the gold market in the face of the rumors that Mr. Boutwell was about to deluge the Gold Room with an auriferous April shower shows some signs of yielding, and the price of the precious metal yesterday fell to 110½. The premium dies hard; but no one will regret its eventual demise, especially as the return of specie payments is already so largely discounted in mercantile transactions that very little damage can be done.

## The Last Days of Napoleon at Wilhelmshoe.

On another page of the HERALD this morning we publish the result of an interview between the ex-Emperor of France, Napoleon III., and the HERALD correspondent stationed at Wilhelmshoe. The interview is most interesting, inasmuch as it shows that Napoleon is not going to repose quietly under the disasters which the last twelve months have crowded upon him. He expresses much sympathy for unhappy France, and feels grieved to see her torn and distorted by the disorders which now reign within her. Napoleon repeats what he has on more than one occasion before expressed, that the National Assembly of France as constituted at present is not a fair exponent of the will of the people. M. Thiers, who is stigmatized as a shrewd old wirepuller, he considers fully understands this; and Thiers is prepared at any moment, according to the ex-Emperor's way of thinking, to change sides and exchange a republic for a monarchy. As an evidence of the unfairness in which the elections were carried out Napoleon cites the names of many distinguished Frenchmen who were driven from France by reason of the terrorism which prevailed. This terrorism was inaugurated and fostered by the Gambetta republicans, and prevailed all over France. Among the names of those who were forced to flee the country, we see mentioned MM. Baraguay d'Hilliers, Jerome David, Rouher, Drouyn de Lhuys, Forcade de la Roquette and Schneider. "The insensate decree of Gambetta excluded from eligibility all who had served under former governments or been proposed only as candidates." But while his ex-Majesty shows why so few imperialists were returned to the Assembly he is silent in accounting for the remarkably large number of monarchists returned to represent the people. This point was not touched on; but, no doubt he has satisfied himself on that question if he has not spoken of it. Speaking further on the election, Napoleon said that "representative elections in France hardly ever resulted in what should be expected—expression of the real public opinion. I always had," he continued, "to look away from the representatives if I wanted to find out the will of the nation." These expressions show conclusively that his faith in *plebiscites* is still unshaken, and direct appeals to the people are weapons in which he has every confidence.

Napoleon speaks bitterly of the men he elevated to position, power and wealth, who, in his misfortunes, forsook him and turned their backs upon him. Some idea may be formed of Napoleon's intentions in the future, when he says that he does not intend to retire into private life, and that henceforth his "efforts shall be unceasingly directed against the rebels who have conspired for the ruin of France." President Grant's "cornucopia of pancey over the monarchico-federal system of New Germany" he regards as an American expression of expectation of "the early collapse of our pseudo republic."

## The Campaign in Connecticut—Senator Buckingham's Ideas About It, Including St. Domingo.

The democrats of Connecticut, jubilant over the late unexpected and refreshing democratic victory in New Hampshire, have high hopes of another clean sweep—Congressmen, State ticket and Legislature—and are working with a will to effect it. Ex-Governor Buckingham, however, now a republican member of the United States Senate, is hopeful that the general results of the election will show that the republicans of Connecticut are wide awake and are not demoralized. He says that the New Hampshire disaster, instead of demoralizing them, has set them to work; that the party canvass of the State ticket is exceedingly satisfactory; that, at the very best, the democrats can elect but two Congressmen, while down to two years ago they had three of the four districts into which the State is divided. As to the State Legislature, he thinks the republicans will have two majority in the Senate and at least fifteen majority in the House.

The Senator says, furthermore, that "the St. Domingo question is brought up daily, but, so far as I can learn, the people take no sort of interest in it; that 'everybody seems to be opposed to annexation,' and that 'as all our Representatives in Congress are opposed to it no issue can be made, and the democrats in Washington are discussing it.' 'All our Representatives in Congress are opposed to it,' while in Connecticut 'everybody seems to be opposed to annexation.' These statements from Senator Buckingham are very important. His opinions as to the probable results of the election may or may not be verified. We are inclined to think that the odds are against him; but, one way or the other, the election, a few days hence, will settle the question. But if all the representatives in both houses of Congress from Connecticut and all the people in the State are opposed to the St. Domingo annexation scheme, what becomes of General Grant? "Honest Old Ben Wade" St. Domingo commission have returned, and with their reports made out enthusiastically in favor of annexation. No doubt these reports, when the President is ready, will be submitted to the two houses of Congress as an answer to Senator Sumner's assaults upon the administration; but what will all this signify if the prevailing sentiment in Congress is against this St. Domingo scheme? General Grant has intimated that he does not care to push it at this session; but would it not be as well to postpone it indefinitely? Meantime Senator Buckingham will have a tough job before him in answering the latest St. Domingo speech of Senator Sumner as democratic ammunition in Connecticut.

MAYOR KALBFLEISCH, of Brooklyn, is a tough customer for the city "ring." He has just been throwing in among them another of his peculiar vetoes against corporation extravagances and corruption; and the best of it is, he is master of the situation, for if the ring shall attempt to upset him, he, in falling back upon the people, will doubtless be strong enough to upset the "ring." A man here and there of this sort in these days of universal spoliation is a man to be proud of. Let the good people of Brooklyn stick to their honest and courageous Mayor.

BEN WADE and the St. Domingo Commission arrived in Washington last evening. They reached there just in time to read Sumner's St. Domingo speech before going to bed.

## A Special Visit to the Vatican—Cardinal Antonelli on the Crisis in Rome.

From Rome we have a report of a special visit to the Vatican made by one of the HERALD correspondents under permission accorded to him by his Eminence the Cardinal Secretary of State. He had an interview with Antonelli. The same writer stood within the consecrated precinct and in the presence of the same august personage last year. The appearances are vastly changed, both local and personal. Italian monarchism has demoralized the lay splendor of the state authority of the Pontiff to a very considerable extent. The noble guards and soldiers have lost much of that *esprit* and regimental smartness which have hitherto distinguished them, and the palatial affairs looked a little seedy and were vastly elopish in their administration. Cardinal Antonelli gave physical evidence of the exhaustive effects which ensue from a rapid advance of age when accompanied with an almost unceasing pressure of mental anxiety. He was not so springy in step or near so inquisitive in manner. He is described as appearing almost indifferent to the events of the outside world. The Cardinal was affable and cordial, as usual, in his reception of the representative of the HERALD. He expressed himself amazed and disheartened at the calamities incident to and consequent of the Franco-Prussian war. The enumeration of the amount of human carnage which resulted from that terrible struggle had evidently thrown all his military reading into the shade—from the narrative of St. Peter's first use of the sword to the official reports of the battle of Lepanto, and thence to the modern despatches from Spoleto and Castelfidardo and Mantua. The Church cannot be reconciled to Italy in Rome, and civil doubt and social distraction present on all sides in consequence. This condition will endure most probably until after the death of Pio Nono, when a decided issue will be raised between the hierarchical principle of the *non possumus* and that of the lay annunciation of a "free Church in a free State," and the Christian world be called on to decide.

## The Scene in the Senate Yesterday.

The scene in the United States Senate yesterday (as pictured by our Washington correspondent) when Mr. Sumner delivered his great St. Domingo speech, was a vivid reminder of the great scene when Daniel Webster made his reply to Hayne, of South Carolina. The event was well heralded, and it was fully understood by the Senate and the people that Monday was to be given up almost exclusively to the battle of the giants, Morton and Sumner, on the St. Domingo question. Therefore the grand old chamber wore its gayest appearance, the galleries, and even the cloak rooms and corridors, being bedecked and garlanded with beautiful women and stately men, while the aisles were crowded with members of the House, who, having nothing else so interesting on hand, had adjourned at an early hour to hear the Thunderer of the Senate denounce the Ku Klux policy in St. Domingo. The stately champion of the rights of man has never been an object of popular enthusiasm, but the glowing tribute tendered him in the demonstration yesterday was enough to have warmed his cold nature into fervent ardor, and to have called forth burning words of eloquence from his tongue even if he had never been born eloquent or learned the magnetic art of oratory under the teachings of Clay and Webster.

## Secretary Robeson and Captain Temple.

Secretary Robeson has written a letter to Rear Admiral Lee, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, inquiring as to the authenticity of the letter attributed to Captain Temple, of the Tennessee, in which that gentleman warned the officers of the St. Domingo Commission and the correspondents accompanying it against going overland through Hayti or St. Domingo, as they were liable to be treated as spies if captured by the Haytian government or by the St. Domingo insurgents, and would, in reality, be spies. The Secretary takes occasion to say that they were not liable to such treatment, and would not have been spies, as the United States is at perfect peace with both Hayti and St. Domingo, and further intimates that Captain Temple, in writing such a note, if he did write it, exceeded his instructions. We have very little doubt that Captain Temple did write the letter. It smacked of the hearty generosity of that gentleman, and was a model of plain, sailor-like bluntness in giving good advice. As to the authenticity of it we think there can be no doubt, and as to the truth contained in it we think it highly probable that some of the gentlemen on that expedition owe their present safety to having followed his recommendations, and the United States has to thank the captain for keeping them out of an additional complication. If he was exceeding instructions in the matter he exhibited great discretion in so exceeding them.

THE OBSTINATE COMMISSIONER on the Joint High Commission is Sir John A. Macdonald. He is determined to accept no compromise on the fishery question, and it is probable if the other Commissioners insist upon such a settlement that the ferocious New Dominion will wallop Old England out of her boots, and then give the United States such a tanning as we have not had for many a long day.

## Personal Intelligence.

Judge A. Harpending of San Francisco, has arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mr. W. D. Farrand, ex-Congressman to Peru, is sojourning at the Hoffman House. Ex-Governor Marshall, of Minnesota, is stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Judge J. F. Cowan, of New Jersey, is among the arrivals at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. General H. E. Valentine, of Hartford, has taken quarters at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Mr. W. D. Bishop, President of the New York and New Haven Railroad, is temporarily at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Adolph Sutro, of California; Senator J. W. Nye, of Nevada, and C. H. Spang, of Pittsburgh, have arrived at the Grand Hotel.

## THE MISSOURI AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

ST. LOUIS, March 27, 1871. The Missouri Pacific Railroad Company to-day elected the following directors:—Hudson E. Bridge, Joseph N. C. Chapman and Andrew Pierce, Jr. The annual report of the directors shows the following figures:—Gross receipts of the road for the past year, \$3,600,320; operating expenses and repairs, \$2,654,841; increased net earnings over the previous year, \$244,124.